POLITICAL CULTURE AND IDEOLOGY: CHAPTER 4

Matthew Cawvey

Associate Professor

Department of History and Political Science

Erskine College

Office Hours (EB-317): Mon and Wed, 2–4:30 p.m.

You’re discussing political culture today—I endorse a *culture* of fun! (Note: This is not quicksand; also, I emerged safely.)

AGENDA

- Devotional and prayer
- Announcements
- Political culture
- Political ideology

DEVOTIONAL AND PRAYER

- Embedded in a variety of cultures
- Christian response to culture: John 17:15–16 (NLT)
  - “I’m not asking you to take them out of the world, but to keep them safe from the evil one. They do not belong to this world any more than I do.”

POLITICAL CULTURE

- Definition
- Values
- Norms
- Beliefs

POLITICAL VALUES

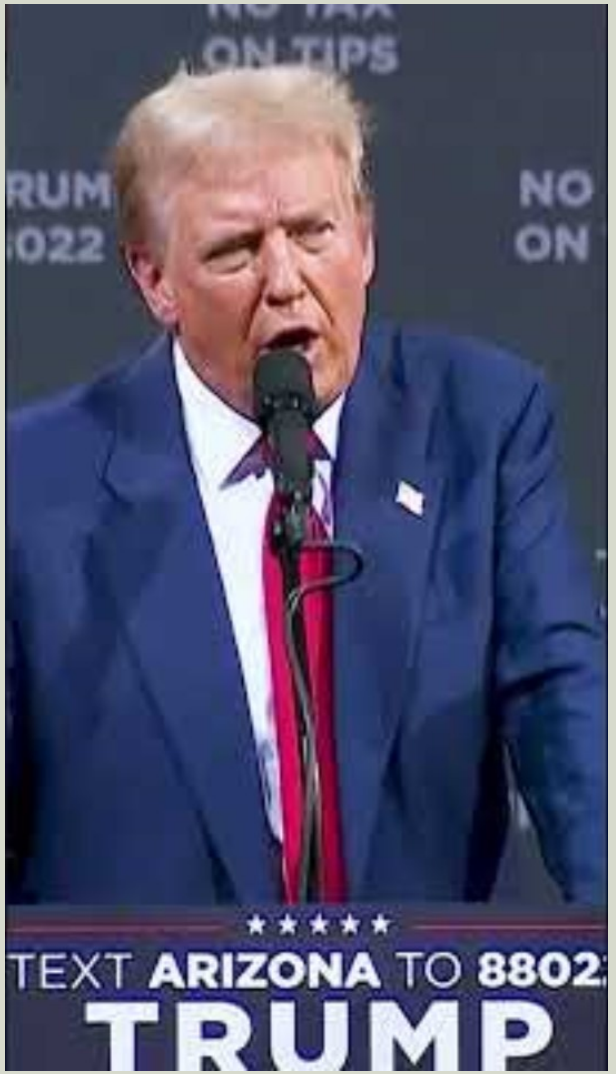
Table 4.2 Individualism vs. Collectivism in Competition, Rewards and Success

	Percentage Who Think Larger Income Differences Are an Incentive	Percentage Who View Competition as Good	Percentage Who Think Hard Work Brings Success
United States	65%	87%	78%
Nordic Countries	49%	86%	72%
Northern Europe	41%	74%	60%
Southern Europe	56%	76%	66%
Commonwealth	54%	83%	74%
Japan/South Korea	71%	81%	66%

Note: Figures calculated from World Values Survey Wave 5, variables 116, 119, 120.

POLITICAL NORMS

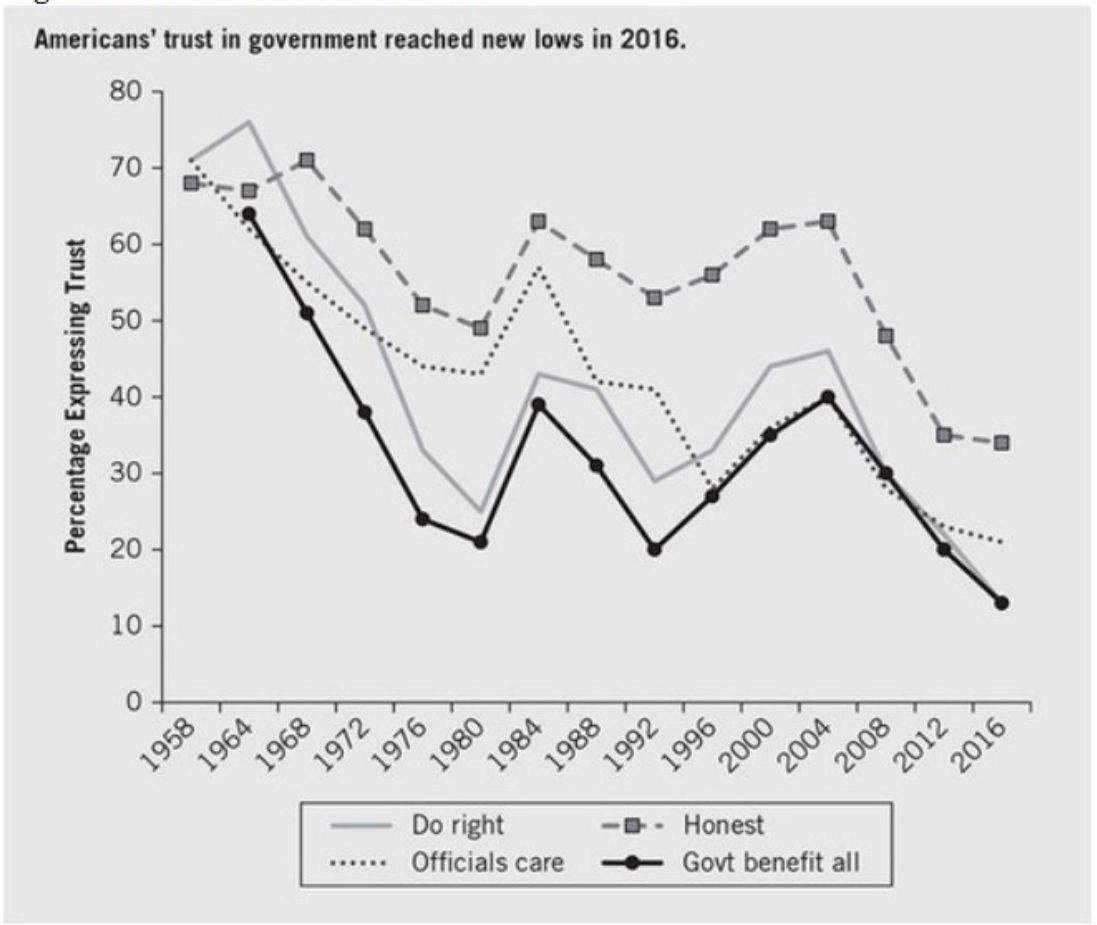
- Values norms



https://www.youtube.com/shorts/VCK82-0EkNs

POLITICAL BELIEFS

Figure 12.1 Trust in Political Elites

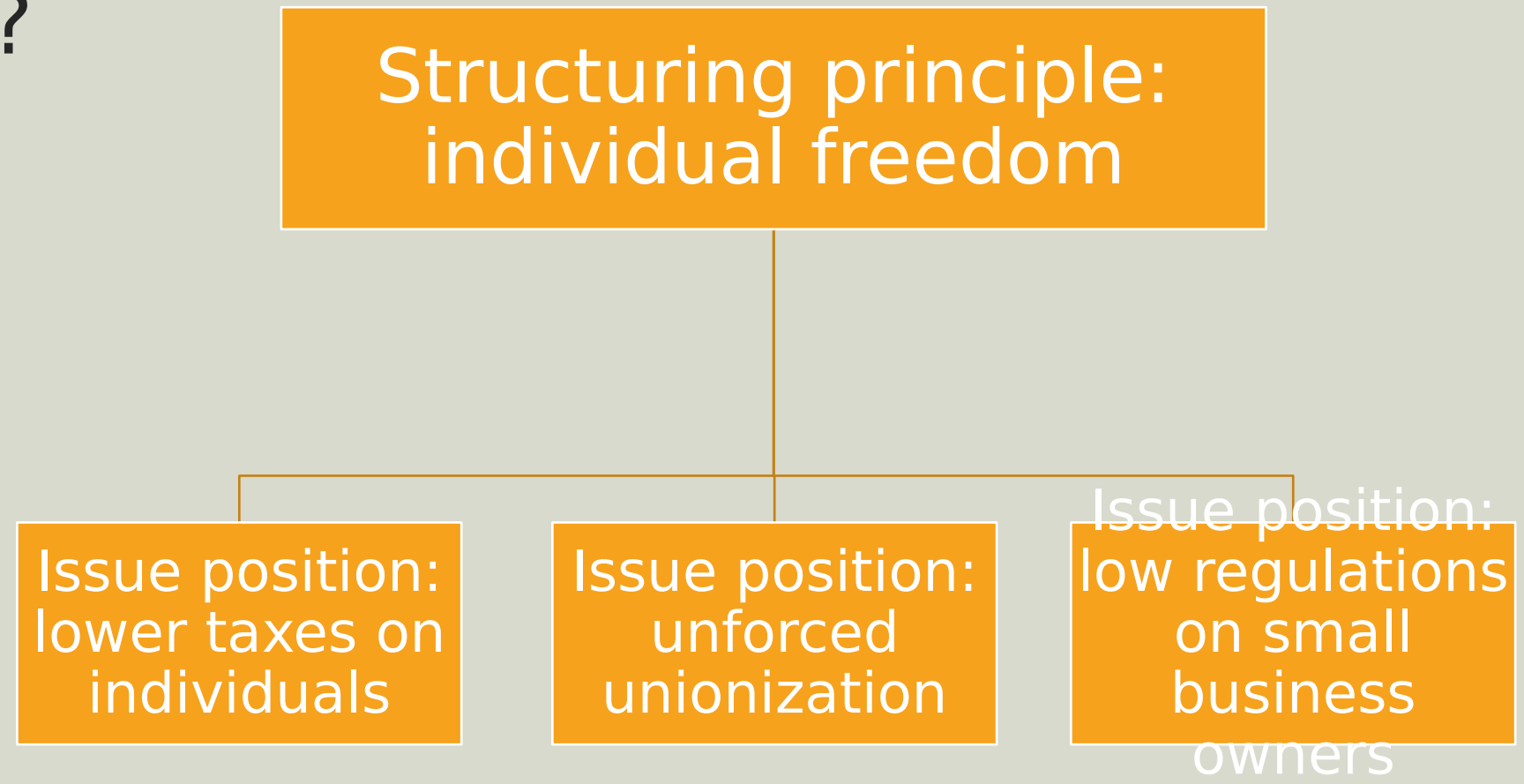


Source: American National Election Studies, 1958–2016.

Russell J. Dalton. 2020. Citizen Politics: Public Opinion and Political Parties in Advanced Industrial Democracies. 7th ed. Los Angeles: CQ Press.

POLITICAL IDEOLOGY, REVISITED

- Definition?
- Goals


Structuring principle: individual freedom
Issue position: lower taxes on individuals
Issue position: unforced unionization
Issue position: low regulations on small business owners

Russell J. Dalton. 2020. *Citizen Politics: Public Opinion and Political Parties in Advanced Industrial Democracies*. 7th ed. Los Angeles: CQ Press, 92.

RANGE OF IDEOLOGY

	Far Left	Center-Left	Center-Right	Liberal Right	Extreme Right
Ideological Space in Other Advanced Industrial Democracics	Communist	Social Democratic Socialist Labor	Christian Democratic Conservative	Liberal	Nation-alist/ Fascist
Ideological Space in United States	Democrats		Republicans		

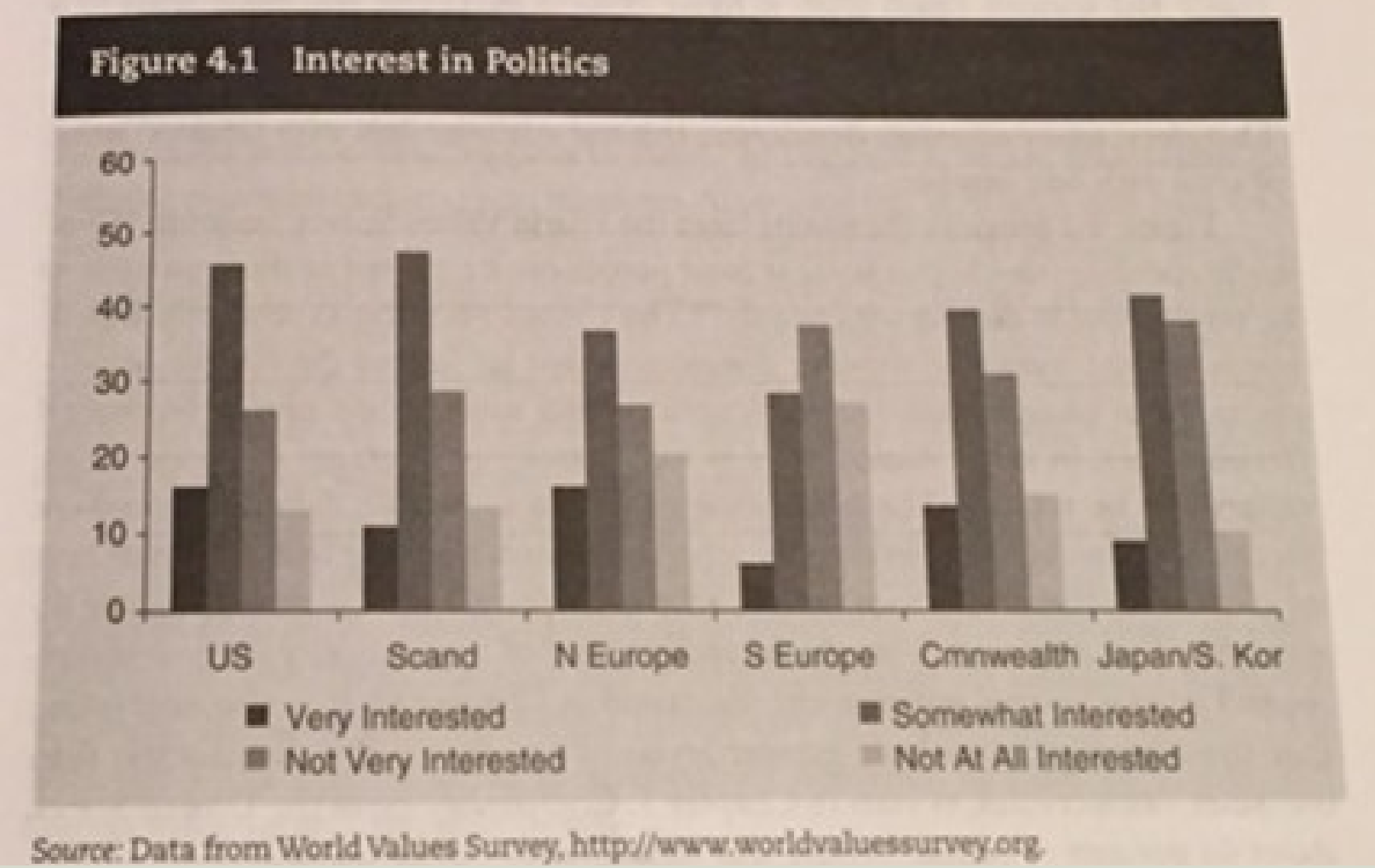
LIMITED GOVERNMENT + INDIVIDUALISM = NARROW RANGE OF IDEOLOGY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rN5f6g8tr9M

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

- How interested would you say you are in politics? Are you...
  - Very interested
  - Somewhat interested
  - Not very interested
  - Not at all interested

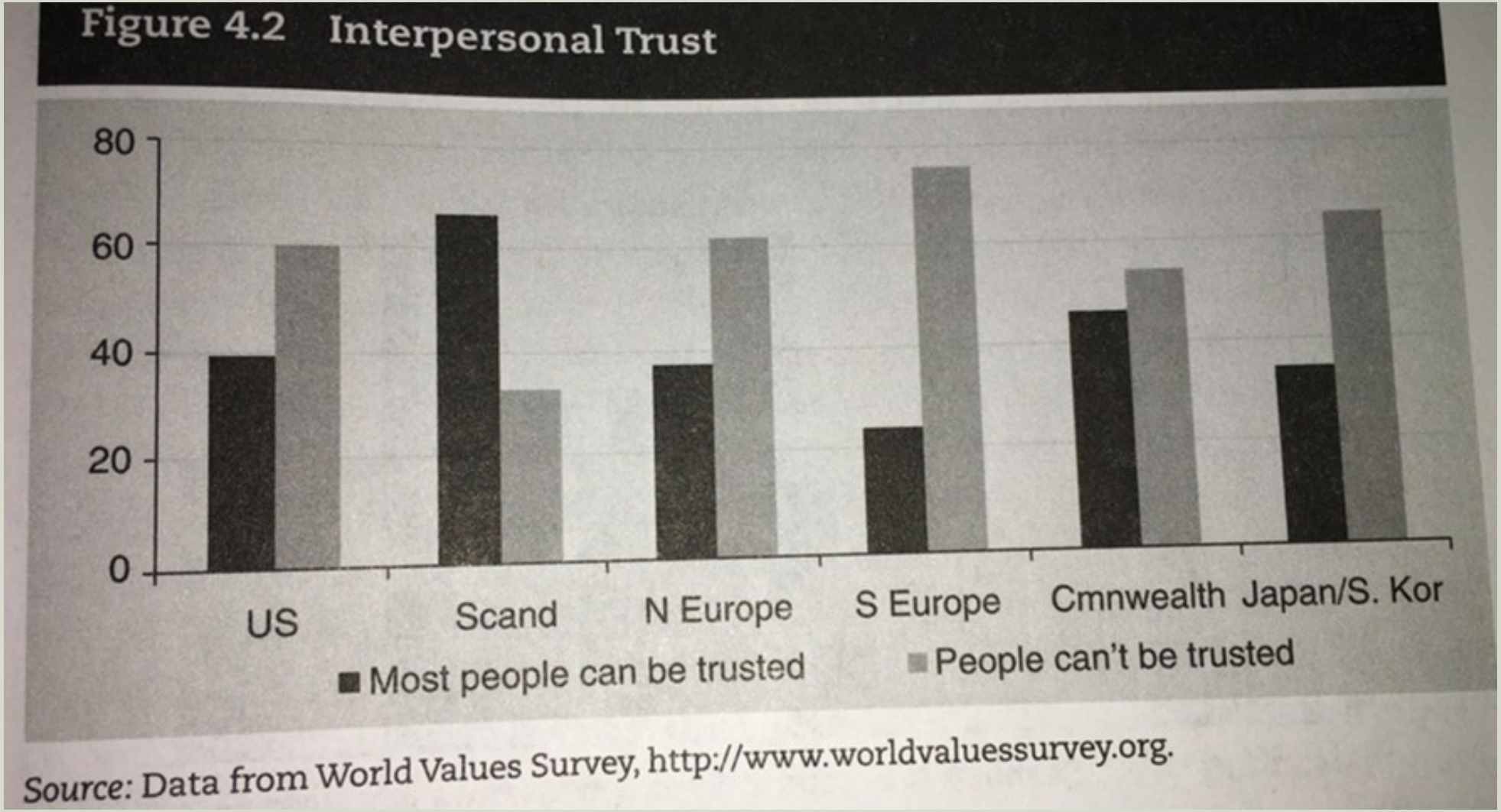
WHERE DO YOU STAND?



WHERE DO YOU STAND?

- Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?
  - Most people can be trusted
  - Need to be very careful

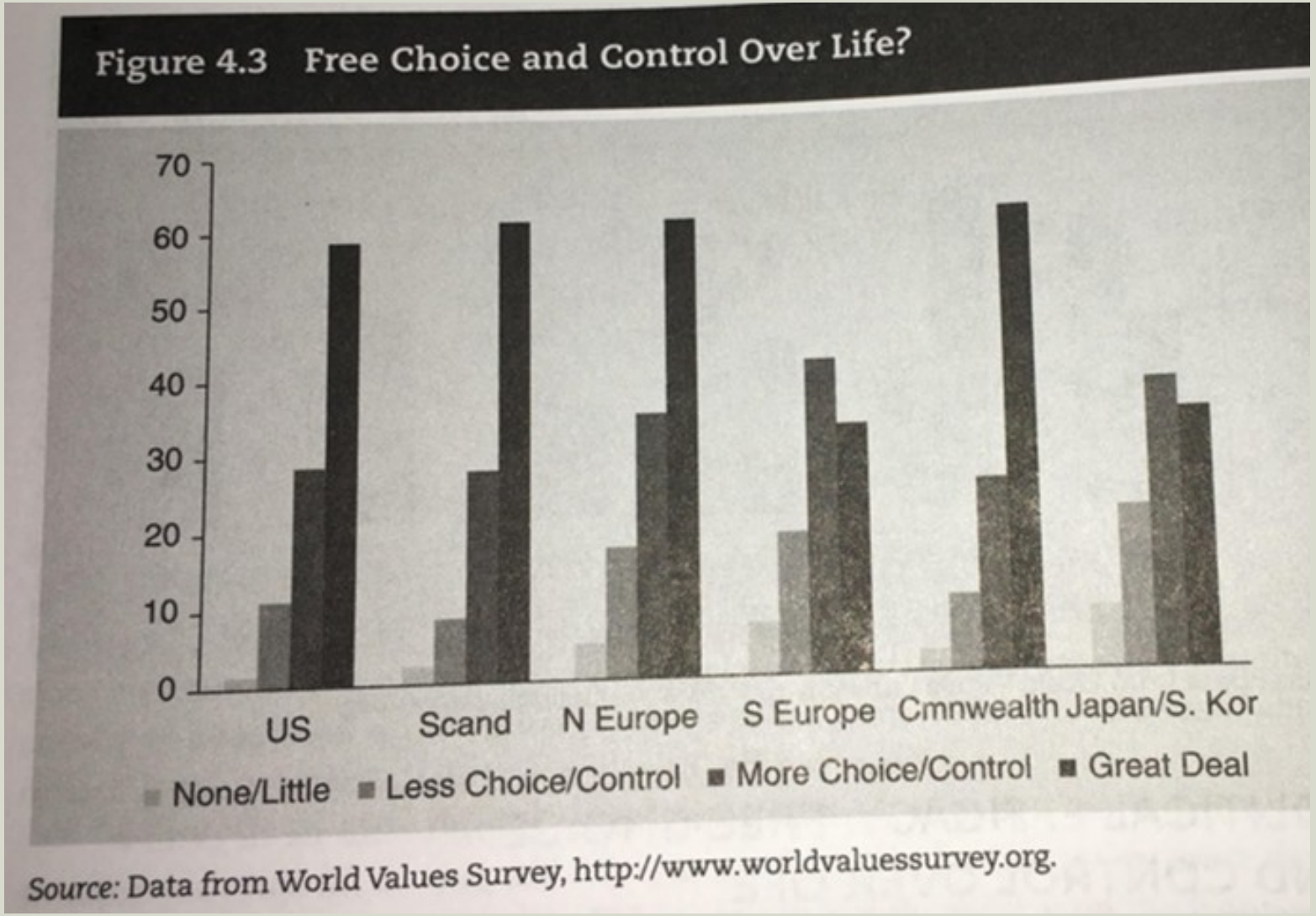
WHERE DO YOU STAND?



WHERE DO YOU STAND?

- Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives, while other people feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. Please use this scale to indicate how much freedom of choice and control you feel you have over the way your life turns out.
  - None/little
  - Less choice/control
  - More choice/control
  - Great deal

WHERE DO YOU STAND?



CIVIC CULTURE

- Definition
- Attributes

BACK TO … WHERE DO YOU STAND?

- "We need larger income differences as incentives for individual effort." Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
  - Agree
  - Disagree

- "Competition is good. It stimulates people to work hard and develop new ideas." Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
  - Agree
  - Disagree

- "In the long run, hard work usually brings a better life." Do you agree or disagree with this statement?
  - Agree
  - Disagree

INDIVIDUALISTIC U.S. CULTURE

Table 4.2 Individualism vs. Collectivism in Competition, Rewards and Success

	Percentage Who Think Larger Income Differences Are an Incentive	Percentage Who View Competition as Good	Percentage Who Think Hard Work Brings Success
United States	65%	87%	78%
Nordic Countries	49%	86%	72%
Northern Europe	41%	74%	60%
Southern Europe	56%	76%	66%
Commonwealth	54%	83%	74%
Japan/South Korea	71%	81%	66%

Note: Figures calculated from World Values Survey Wave 5, variables 116, 119, 120.

BACK TO … WHERE DO YOU STAND?

- Imagine two secretaries, of the same age, doing practically the same job. One finds out that the other earns considerably more than she does. The better paid secretary, however, is quicker, more efficient and more reliable at her job. In your opinion, is it fair or not fair that one secretary is paid more than the other?
  - Fair
  - Not fair

INDIVIDUALISTIC POLITICAL CULTURE

Table 4.3 Is Merit Pay Distinction Fair for Two Secretaries?

	Fair	Not Fair
United States	91%	9%
Nordic Democracies	72%	28%
Northern European Democracies	80%	20%
Southern European Democracies	73%	27%
Commonwealth Democracies	83%	17%
Japan and South Korea	82%	18%

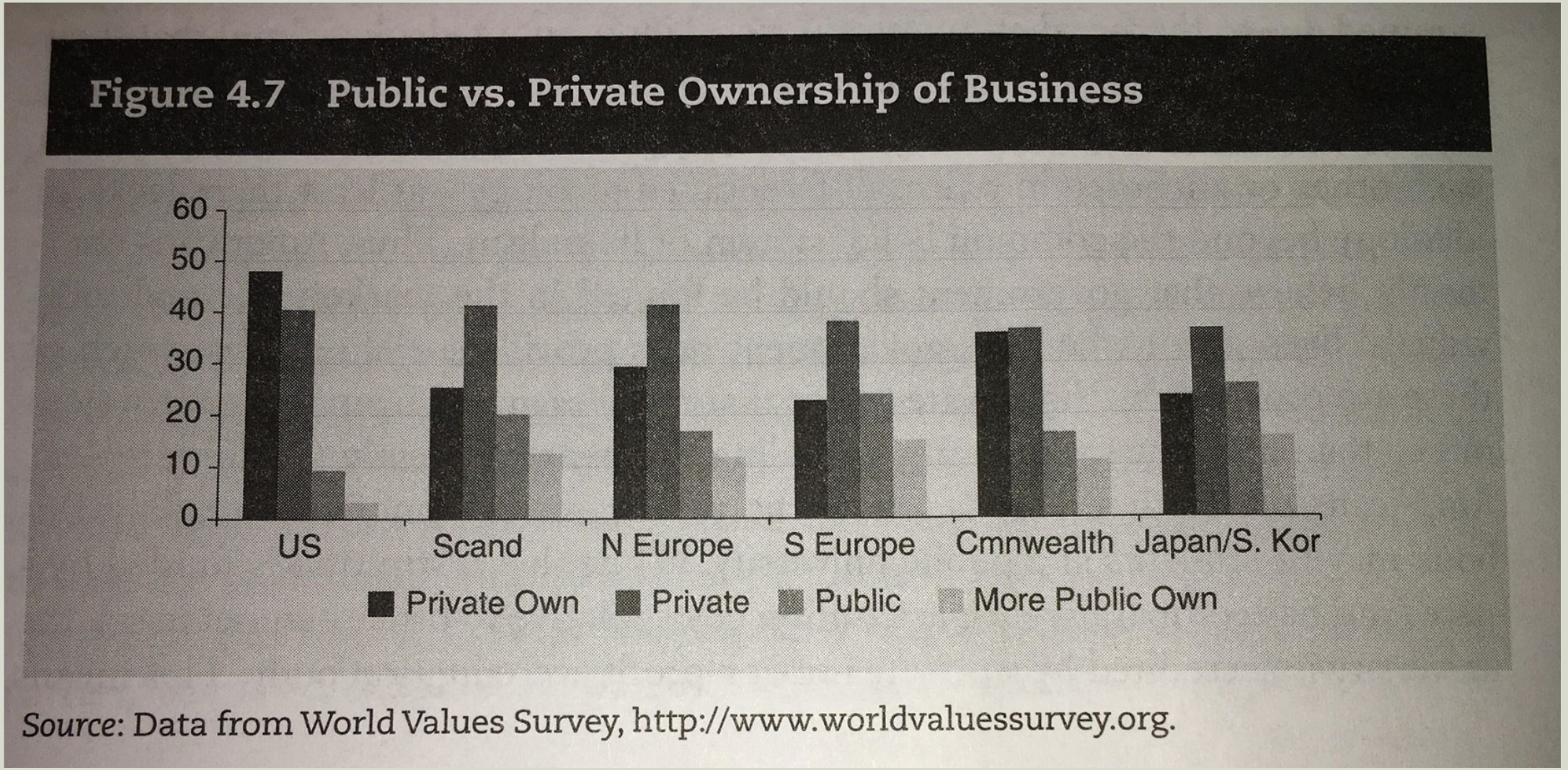
Source: Data from World Values Survey Wave 5, variable 115, http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org.

BACK TO … WHERE DO YOU STAND?

- Which option most closely corresponds with your view?
  - Full private ownership of business
  - Some private ownership of business
  - Some public ownership of business
  - More public ownership of business

IDEOLOGY OF LIMITED GOV'T

Figure 4.7 Public vs. Private Ownership of Business

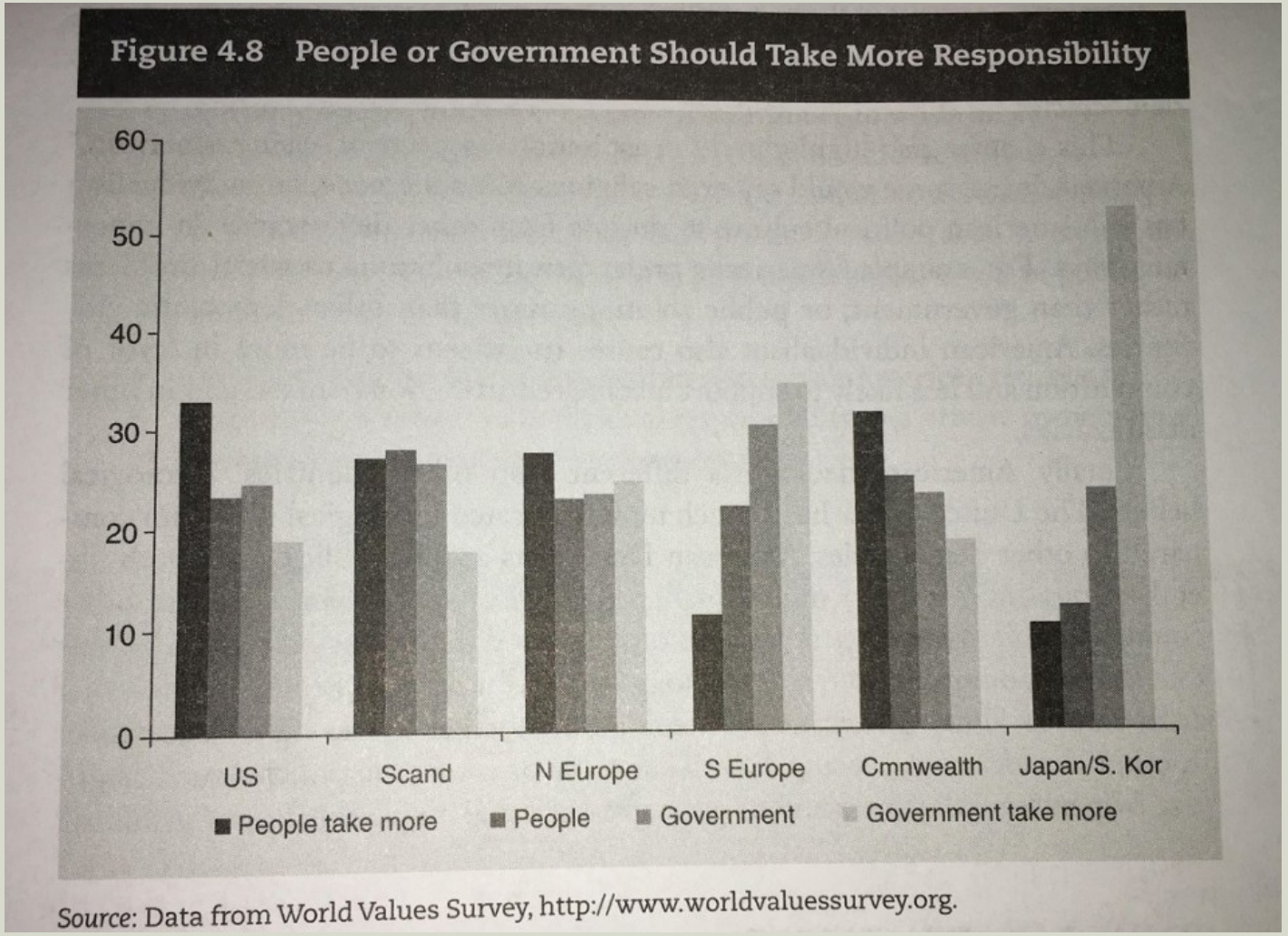


Source: Data from World Values Survey, http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org.

BACK TO … WHERE DO YOU STAND?

- Which option most closely corresponds with your view?
  - People should take more responsibility to provide for themselves
  - People should take some responsibility to provide for themselves
  - Government should take some responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for
  - Government should take more responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for

IDEOLOGY OF LIMITED GOV'T



CULTURAL INFLUENCES ON IDEOLOGY

	Far Left	Center-Left	Center-Right	Liberal Right	Extreme Right
Ideological Space in Other Advanced Industrial Democracics	Communist	Social Democratic Socialist Labor	Christian Democratic Conservative	Liberal	Nation-alist/ Fascist
Ideological Space in United States	~~Democrats~~ ~~Republicans~~				

U.S. political culture of individualism ⟺ U.S. center-right/liberal right ideology

PREPARE FOR EXAM 2 BY TESTING YOUR KNOWLEDGE

If you were a politician who valued economic equality, where would you be most likely to be elected?

A. An advanced industrial democracy

B. A liberal democracy

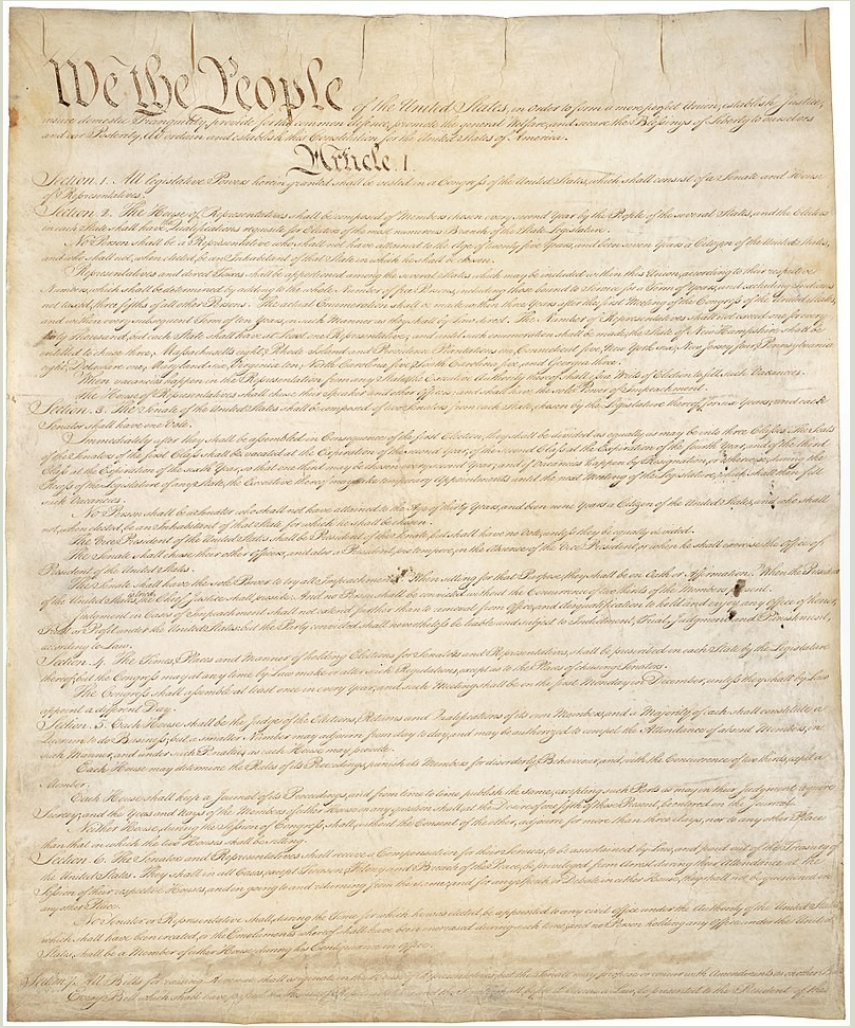
C. A social democracy

PREPARE FOR EXAM 2 BY TESTING YOUR KNOWLEDGE

True or **False**: Because of individualism, employers have less economic freedom in the United States than elsewhere to fire or lay off employees.

SUMMING UP AND NEXT UP

- U.S. political culture: civic and individualistic
  - Impact on range of ideological debate
- Next: chapter 5 and U.S. Constitution


We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article. I.

Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the